

FREQUENCY SCHEDULE

		03 115° Middle East 7210 North Atlantic 7240	04 115° Middle East 11865 9570	11865 130° Middle East, East Africa 11865 130° Middle East, East Africa 15165 1506 Middle East, East Africa 15165	requencies in place, 20x Ave grivascely. Otherwise 120/330 kWs (Fredrikstad). Frequencies in <i>italics</i> are alternatives. Antenna beam (degrees from true North) refers to transm since map below. **. Omnidirectional antenna.	2300.		290	275		185
) *		15220 9655 15305	9655 11870 15230	15220 9690 17715 15170	6015 15165 17740 11860 15180 11925 15305	15165 9690 11870	9670 9590	9690 11870 9605	9590 9605	9590	7210
MARCH 3RD – MAY 5TH 1985 Transmissions around the clock		East Africa Europe Eastern Norh America	Middle East East Africa Africa	Africa Europe South America Eastern North and C. America	ute)	S. America, Australia (long route) 1 South America South America	West Africa, South America West Africa, South America	South America South America South America	South America South America	South America Eastern North America	
MAF		140° 180° 290°	0110°071	160° 180° 225° 275°	200° 220° 245° 260°	250°°°	225° 230°	2220°28	220° 245°	220°	105°
		7	22	19	20	NZ	22	2 Z	24	15	ZSZ
	kHz	7210 9590	17840 17740 21730 15165 9590	15205 17860 17840 15180 17830 15235	9590 6010 15180 17770	11870 15165 17830	9590 21700 7770	15305 15225 15215	5305	21700 17840 15175 11925 15220	11925 15175 15305 11860 15220
	PRIMARY TARGET AREAS surope Middle East frica		Middle East Africa Africa Europe, N. Zealand (long route)	Far East, New Zealand 17 Far East, Australia 17 Australia 18 Europe, South America 18	Europe Far East South Asia, Australia South America	Far East Australia South Asia, Australia Eastern North and C. America	Europe Africa Africa	North America Asia, Australia Vestern Australia	Eastern North America 18 Middle East, East Africa 18	nerica	India, Western Australia Middle East, East Africa Eastern North America 18 Western North America
	T ANT.	190°	130° 160° 180° 220°	035° 060° 075° 225°	220°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°	045° 065° 080° 270°	*98	290° 080° 095°	290°	170° 280° 330°	095° 150° 320°
	GMT	82	62	0 4	ΞZ	NZ	ഡ മ	4	T TO	2	9 4

to transmis-

Primary target areas, times and frequencies

P 05		365					65					
-		11865 11865 9570 15165					11865					
9 9		1186 957					9570					
03 Z		7210									7240	
02 N			7210									
z 5										0656	9585	
P 24								¥	-	9590 9605	- 1	
23							1			9590 9605 11870		
P 22		1						9670 9590		9670 9590 9590 11870		
2 L						15165				15165 9590 11870		
P 20	6015				15165					15165 15165 17715 11860 9590 11925 11870		
P 61	9590								15220	17715	15170	
N 8		9996					1870		15230 15220			-
P 17	9655	1,					5220				15305	
P 51		5175				11925	15230 15175 15220 11870				15310 15305 15305 15175 15305 15305	11860
Z 22		15230 15175					15230		21700		15175	11925 11860
P 41			15225			15225					15305	
- E	9590							07771	21700		15305	
12 12			7830	11870		5165					15310	
z =	9590		17860 17830	15180		17860				07771		
P 10	15235			15205 17860 15180 11870	15205	17860 17860 15165 15180 17860 17830				15235 17770		
Z 00	9590	17840			9590				17740			
z 98	7210											
вмт (отс)	Europe	Middle East	South Asia	Far East	New Zealand	Australia	East Africa	West Africa	All Africa	South America	Eastern North & Central America	Western North America

Programmes in English

Radio Norway International broadcasts a half hour programme in English — **Norway today** — every Sunday starting at 10 GMT (UTC). The programme is repeated throughout the day in all transmissions marked 'P' up to and including 05 GMT Monday morning.

Norway today contains news, interviews, music, and short features from the Norwegian scene. We welcome comments on our programmes. Reports on signal quality are also highly appreciated. Letters should be addressed:

Radio Norway International, Bj. Bjoernsons plass 1, 0340 Oslo 3, Norway.

Due to low solar activity the conditions for short wave listening are at present very unfavourable and good frequencies hard to predict. For this reason listeners should also try transmissions beamed in the opposite direction, so-called *long route* reception. For example, transmissions beamed to South America (220/250 degrees) may sometimes give better reception in the Far East than signals travelling the shortest route (30/50 degrees).

Cover Picture: The international Holmenkollen Ski Festival which lasts for a week comprises all disciplines of skiing. The big day is the second Sunday in March when the special ski jump draws a hundred thousand spectators — or more. (photo: P. A. Røstad).

